

whose extraordinary deeds and achievements performed with great moral and physical courage and quiet determination, make her one of the most consequential persons of the 20th Century.

Rosa Parks, who was born 99 years ago today in Tuskegee, Alabama, ignited the modern civil rights movement in the United States in Montgomery, Alabama on December 1, 1955, when she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. Rosa Parks stood up for justice and equality by this simple act of sitting down. And her quiet courage and dedication to the cause of justice and equality led her to join Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and others in launching the Montgomery Bus Boycott, an act of civil disobedience that changed America, and forever coined Ms. Parks as the first lady of civil rights.

Ms. Parks' act of quiet civil disobedience inspired similar protests, demonstrations, sit-ins, marches, and other non-violent direct action across the segregated south, including the "Little Rock Nine" in Little Rock, Arkansas in September 1957, where nine black students were blocked from entering the formerly all-white Central High School leading to government intervention; the famous "Greensboro sit-in" on February 1, 1960 where four black students refused to leave a Greensboro, North Carolina Woolworth's lunch counter after being refused service; the Freedom Rides during the Spring and Summer of 1961 in which young black and white students, referred to as "freedom riders," began taking bus trips through the South to challenge Jim Crow practices banning integration in interstate transportation; and the 1965 "March from Selma to Montgomery" for voting rights, during which occurred "Bloody Sunday," the event that shocked and horrified the Nation and led directly to the passage of the landmark Voting Rights Act of 1965.

As a leading activist for civil rights and equality, Ms. Parks actively advocated for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and was present at the signing into law of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by President Johnson.

Ms. Parks continued her work for civil equality and rights and served on the staff of U.S. Representative JOHN CONYERS. Her strong belief in the constitutional principles of equality and freedom led her to establish the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development in 1977. The institute strives to teach children throughout the U.S. about the history of their country and of the civil rights movement. Her efforts in the fight for civil rights earned her the Spingarn Medal from the NAACP, the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1996, and the Congressional Gold Medal in 1999.

Upon her death in 2005, Rosa Parks was the first woman and second non-U.S. government official granted the posthumous honor of lying in honor at the Capitol Rotunda. Hundreds of thousands of mourners came to pay their final respects to the "First Lady of the Civil Rights Movement."

Now, a year before the anniversary of her 100th birthday, her work lives on as we continue to fight for justice and equality in this Nation. As Ms. Parks once said, "As long as there is unemployment, war, crime and all things that go to the infliction of man's inhumanity to man, regardless—there is much to be done, and people need to work together."

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here in honor and remembrance of Rosa Parks, a

heroine of courage and a pioneer for civil rights in the history of this Nation. I ask my colleagues to join me for a moment of silence in memory of the great Rosa Parks.

TRIBUTE TO MARY ALAMAR  
YOUNG OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 6, 2012*

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring someone who has given 50 years of exceptional service to our country, Ms. Mary Alamar Young.

Ms. Young was born and raised in Devine, Texas just South of San Antonio, and she began her federal civil service career with the Air Force in 1960 as a clerk typist. Over the years, she rose to various positions of prominence due to her exemplary work ethic and her willingness to fight for the opportunities of others. As Program Operations Manager for the Air Force Affirmative Employment Program, her work expanded the opportunities for the minority community to contribute to and excel in our nation's armed forces.

Mary Alamar Young recently retired on December 31, 2011 after 50 consecutive years as a Federal civilian employee. Her expertise and consistently high level of performance contributed immeasurably to the successful accomplishment of the United States Air Force mission. Throughout her career, Ms. Young set the standard by which our nation's military operates today. This is evidenced by the many awards she has received over the years, including the Air Force Distinguished EEO Award and the Texas Governor's Yellow Rose of Texas Award. Additionally through her advocacy, Ms. Young has been critical to empowering students in the Latino community and working to provide increased opportunities for the young leaders of tomorrow.

It is my proud honor to represent constituents like Ms. Mary Alamar Young in our nation's capitol. Once again, I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in recognizing a true public servant.

HONORING CHANCELLOR DAVID J.  
PRIOR

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 6, 2012*

Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I submit these remarks in memory of Chancellor David J. Prior, a devoted educator and gifted leader from Southwest Virginia. Chancellor Prior left us suddenly on February 2, 2012. At the time of his passing, Chancellor Prior was serving as the seventh chancellor of the University of Virginia's College at Wise.

Chancellor Prior was born in Anniston, Ala. on December 13, 1943. He earned a number of degrees, including an A.B. in biology from Olivet College in Michigan, a master's in animal physiology and biochemistry from Central Michigan University, and a Ph.D. in neurophysiology from the University of Virginia in 1972. He was also a post-doctoral fellow in

neurobiology at Princeton University from 1972 to 1973.

He began his career in education at the University of Kentucky in 1973, where he eventually held dual full professorships in biological sciences and physiology and biophysics. In 1987, Chancellor Prior became chairman of the Department of Biology at Northern Arizona University and was later named dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1992. He also served as dean of the graduate school of Northern Michigan University and as a provost in the University of Wisconsin system. He came to the College at Wise in 2005, and was inaugurated on April 11, 2006, as its seventh chancellor. Chancellor Prior was also a prolific researcher having been published numerous times. He is survived by his wife, Merry Lu; daughter, Andrea and her husband, Tom Martin; and son, Christopher and his wife, Sarah.

During his time at the College at Wise, Chancellor Prior worked tirelessly to focus on the importance of education throughout Southwest Virginia. He also encouraged economic development in the region by promoting the College and a STEM initiative to encourage students to enter the science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields. While chancellor, he oversaw the construction of the Convocation Center and several buildings on campus, conducted a successful fundraising campaign, and increased student enrollment. He enjoyed interacting with students and impacted countless lives through his work as an educator and administrator.

Chancellor Prior was a dreamer who allowed the College to achieve beyond what it could have imagined. The growth and successes of the University of Virginia's College at Wise in recent years will long serve as a reminder of his legacy. I am honored to pay tribute to this great man's many contributions. Chancellor Prior will be missed, but never forgotten.

IN RECOGNITION OF THELMA  
POND

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 6, 2012*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Thelma Pond of Holliston, MA on her 100th birthday. Thelma has lived in Holliston since she was 4 years old. She attended Holliston High School and Framingham Normal School. After graduation, Thelma began her teaching career in Holliston at her beloved Wilder School. Thelma's passion for teaching continued long after retirement. She continued her service at Wilder School on a one-on-one basis volunteering for about twenty years—giving the students an extra boost with their reading.

Thelma has impacted the lives of countless families in Holliston. Her fondest memories growing up in Holliston include seeing a horse pulling the plow to clear sidewalks on snowy days, and the young man who would arrive at her house in his wagon to collect her mother's grocery list and would deliver them later that day. Thelma also proudly participated in the annual Maypole Dance each year.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank Thelma for her wonderful contributions to her community. Her

commitment to education and passion for empowering young people is truly inspiring. I ask the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the lifetime of contributions of Thelma Pond on her 100th birthday.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 658,  
FAA REAUTHORIZATION AND RE-  
FORM ACT OF 2012

SPEECH OF

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, February 3, 2012*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that H.R. 658, the FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act, will fully fund the FAA through FY2015, particularly because it will include the NextGen Air Traffic Control Modernization Program. That program is important to my constituents who travel through O'Hare Airport. The program will ensure that air traffic congestion is lessened, noise and pollution mitigation efforts are continued, and air traffic control is improved according to best practices.

However, it is unconscionable that anti-labor provisions regarding the National Mediation Board were allowed to find their way into this bill. Organized labor has protected the rights and livelihood of American workers for decades. H.R. 658 changes the rules for holding elections, making it harder even to give workers the opportunity to have union representation. The bill makes it easier to strip union rights in the case of mergers between airlines or railways. It also allows election results to be challenged in person by employers, opening up union elections to voter intimidation. Those and other provisions will only undermine the ability of American laborers to be represented in their places of employment. They do not belong in the bill, and they will hurt rather than help workers and our national transportation system as a whole.

I agree that the FAA, and the NextGen program should be fully funded. I voted against H.R. 658 because it injected anti-labor provisions into a reauthorization that should have been devoid of partisan political stunts.

CONDEMNING CHINESE AND RUS-  
SIAN SUPPORT FOR THE SYRIAN  
REGIME

**HON. GARY C. PETERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 6, 2012*

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn the Chinese and Russian actions on Saturday, February 4, 2012, that blocked the United Nations Security Council from endorsing the Arab League's plan for a cessation of violence and political transition in Syria.

The United States joined with people of many faiths from countries around the world to ask the Security Council to hold Syria accountable for the bloodshed it has already committed, and continues to commit, against its own people.

Unfortunately, the Chinese and Russian governments appear to place more value on

weapons sales to President al-Assad's bloody regime than the lives and freedoms of the people of Syria, and together they vetoed a resolution that would have committed the international community to putting an end to the violence.

Since the beginning of the uprising, I have called on President Obama and Secretary Clinton to hold the al-Assad regime accountable for its despicable actions and to speak up for the rights of the Syrian people who are dying for expressing their own independent political voice.

It is not too late for President Bashar al-Assad to do the right thing—step down—for his sake and the sake of the Syrian people.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT  
OF COLUMBIA SPECIAL ELEC-  
TION REFORM ACT

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 6, 2012*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the District of Columbia Special Election Reform Act. I introduced similar legislation last Congress, which passed without objection by the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the full House. Final enactment of the bill was prevented, however, by an anonymous hold in the Senate, which is no longer allowed in that Chamber. This bill is of great importance to the District of Columbia, particularly now as the District of Columbia Council is faced with the sort of vacancy that this bill is meant to address. The District has to hold a special election just one month after the primary election, which will cost the city an estimated \$318,000. Although this bill will not take effect before the upcoming special election, the bill will provide the District with the flexibility in the future to conduct fair elections without such redundancies and unnecessary costs. The District of Columbia Special Election Reform Act is of little concern to Congress, but the D.C. Council cannot amend the Home Rule Charter. All of the provisions in the bill have been passed or approved by the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia Special Election Reform Act makes minor changes to the District's Home Rule Charter to provide the city greater flexibility to conduct special elections for vacancies in the office of mayor, attorney general, Council chairman and other members of the District of Columbia Council. Current law requires that a special election be held on the first Tuesday occurring more than 114 days after a vacancy. The bill would establish a range during which a special election may be conducted, between 70 and 174 days, to reduce the gap in local representation, while also allowing the Board of Elections to take into account important factors when scheduling a special election, such as maximizing voter participation and avoiding conflicts with religious and culture observances.

I very much appreciate the opportunity to work closely with the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform Chairman DARRELL ISSA to develop this bill, and look forward to the bill being signed into law.

TRIBUTE TO MS. LOYOLA ROSE  
TRUJILLO OF SAN ANTONIO,  
TEXAS

**HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 6, 2012*

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a true asset to our country's armed forces, Ms. Loyola Rose Trujillo.

Ms. Trujillo is currently the Director of the Civilian Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native Programs for the Department of Defense's Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity. Prior to this esteemed position, she has served in various posts within the Department of Defense and has worked in budget and contracting, civilian personnel, strategic planning and manpower. Throughout her career, Ms. Trujillo has been a model for public service and government effectiveness, and her dedicated efforts have ensured that our nation's military is an employer that operates at the highest level of civil rights compliance and protections for its employees. Additionally, her work to promote diversity has greatly increased opportunities for members of minority communities to serve proudly and exceptionally in our nation's armed forces.

She is the daughter of Elisa Dominguez and Antonio Simone Trujillo, who was the first Mexican-American policeman on the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department. She is married to LTC Randall Miller USMC (ret), and she considers her greatest accomplishments to be the raising of her wonderful family, including two daughters and seven outstanding grandchildren.

It is my proud honor to represent constituents like Ms. Loyola Rose Trujillo in our nation's capitol. Once again, I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in recognizing a true public servant.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, February 7, 2012 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.